CORN PRODUCTS SUED UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Sledge Hammer Methods of Old Standard Oil Co. Charged in Government Action.

HELD TO BE A MONOPOLY

Conspiracy to Regulate Prices and Destroy Competition by Illegal Means Is Alleged in Complaint.

A story of business aggression closely resembling the methods of the old Standard Oil Company in the years of its relentless trade war on competitors was unfolded yesterday in the petition of the government filed in the United States District Court for the dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company and its subsidiaries on the charge that it was a monopoly in restraint of trade.

The government alleged that the Corn Products Refining Company conspired to destroy competition by keeping prices down to such low figures that competitors were discouraged; that it fixed resale prices, and that it used threats to engage in manufacturing various finished products from its raw materials, like candy and baking powder, because the makers of these articles were making their own raw material and disposing of the surplus in the open market.

The Corn Products Refining Company was incorporated in February, 1906, as a reorganization and consolidation of the Corn Products Company, organized in 1902, the New York Glucose Company and other concerns engaged in the manufacture of glucose, starch and kindred products.

Oil Magnates Its Officers.

Edward T. Bedford, a director in the Standard Oil Company, is president of the Corn Products Refining Company, and other Standard Oil men, including C. M. Pratt and George M. Moffett, are among its directors. The late James A. Moffett, prominent in the councils of the Standard Oil, was chairman of the board of directors of the defendant company, which is capitalized at $80,000,000.

Until recently the company had offices in the Standard Oil Building, No. 26 Broadway, but any direct connection between the two enterprises has been denied repeatedly. It is known, however, that a large portion of the company's stock is held by men interested in the Standard Oil.

The defendants named in the government's action were: The Corn Products Refining Company, No. 17 Battery Place, E. T. Bedford, president, and among its directors, A. B. Boardman, George M. Moffett, James Speyer and C. M. Warner; the National Starch Company, No. 17 Battery Place, E. Beverly Walden, president, and the directors of the company; the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company, of St. Louis, its officers and directors; the Novelty Candy Company, No. 346 Claremont avenue, Jersey City, F. A. Lehmeyer, its president, officers and directors, and Penick & Ford, Ltd., of New Orleans, its officers and directors.

The petition described the defendants as being engaged in interstate trade through the manufacture of starch, glucose or corn syrup, grape sugar and various other articles partly composed of corn products, as well as of candy, composed largely of glucose and mixed syrups.

The consolidation of the various producers is then described from the first combination in 1897 of corn products manufacturers until 1911, when the syrup mixing business came under the control of the alleged trust, so that to-day the corporation controls 66 per cent of the production of starch and glucose and 80 per cent of the trade in mixed syrups.

In the process of consolidation, it was alleged, the company bought forty or more glucose and starch factories and dismantled most of them, keeping in operation only five of the total number, although the price paid for these plants was far in excess of their value.

Contracts not to re-enter business, a rebating plan and a guarantee against decline in prices were mentioned as some of the gentler methods used to subdue competition. Among the more aggressive methods mentioned were agreements reached with competitors through threats to enter their field of business.

Royal Baking Powder Co. Beaten.

The petition said that when the Royal Baking Powder Company, a large consumer of starch, acquired control over a glucose and starch producing company, the defendants threatened to engage in making baking powder and procured machinery for that purpose. Finally an agreement was reached that the Royal's subsidiary should sell all its surplus products to the Corn Products Refining Company, and the machinery ready for making baking powder was sold to the Royal.

Manufacturers of cheap candy were also threatened in this manner, the government alleged. When the National Candy Company organized its own glucose plant and began selling its surplus raw material to independents the Corn Products Refining Company acquired in 1910 the Novelty Candy Company "in order to use such company for purposes of retaliation against the National Candy Company" and manufacturers of candy who bought starch and glucose from independents.

The syrup industry was put under full control, the petition alleged, through selling syrups below cost of manufacture.

Upon receiving the news from Washington that the government would file the petition, E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, issued the following statement:

"The filing of a bill by the government against this company is certainly a great surprise.

Says Suit Is a Surprise.

"At our invitation and by agreement with the Attorney General, the attorney in charge with his associates have occupied rooms in these offices for over two months. They have been given every facility for effecting the most thorough examination possible, have had possession of our books, letter files, minutes and records of meetings, etc., and from these it has been shown and proved that this company under its present management has made no attempt to monopolize or restrain trade, and has not bought immunity from competition, nor by trade agreement has it endeavored in any way, directly or indirectly, to fix prices or limit production. Also that the price of its products of corn have averaged lower compared with the price of corn itself than ever before in the history of the industry.

"Furthermore, the business of the day is divided among more manufacturers both here and abroad than ever before in its history. This company has only maintained its fair share of the business through its production of new products, which have been of a kind and character that have been of material advantage in reducing the cost of living.

Shareholders Urged to Hold Stock.

"We cite these facts in the hope that shareholders, particularly the small holders, will not get unduly alarmed in consequence of this action on the part of the government and to be induced to part with their holdings and lessen their value."

Mr. Bedford added that the several reorganizations, including that of the Corn Products Refining Company, which the government charges were attempts at monopolization, were necessitated by overproduction and were acts of the shareholders. In result they proved conclusively that this industry could not be monopolized. Furthermore, the present management could not be held responsible for the acts of its predecessors.

The common stock of the Corn Products Refining Company opened on the exchange yesterday at 12⅝ and sold down to 12, a loss of ⅝ of a point from Friday's close. The preferred, after opening at 69, sold down to 67½, a loss of 1½ points, and finally closed at 70.

STANDARD NOT DISSOLVED?

Federal Investigators Believe There is Price Control Still.

Washington, March 1.—There is serious doubt whether the Standard Oil Trust has been actually dissolved, according to the report to Attorney General Wickersham by Charles B. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagan, the government attorneys investigating whether the decree of dissolution has been violated. Morrison and Pagan draw tentative conclusions based on their uncompleted investigation and on complaints of competing oil companies. It was largely a report of the progress of the inquiry, and Attorney General Wickersham instructed the attorneys, in view of the showing made, to continue the investigation. He will turn over their report to his successor on March 4.

While unfair competition is said to have been eliminated, it is understood that the report seriously raises the question whether the control and management of the dismembered parts of the great trust and the control of the prices of oil are not still directed by the same concentrated interests as previously.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 1.—The Missouri Supreme Court did not act to-day on the motion for a rehearing of the Standard Oil ouster decree, ordering it passed for further consideration.

CHEER INDEPENDENT RABBI

Thousand from Former Synagogue at Buchler Inauguration.

A congregation that crowded the Terrace Lyceum, at No. 206 East Broadway, and rose to cheer in the course of the sermon, greeted Rabbi Samuel Buchler at his inauguration yesterday morning to the New People's Synagogue.

Following his resignation two weeks ago as rabbi of the People's Synagogue, which is affiliated with the Educational Alliance, Rabbi Buchler determined to head an independent congregation, and, according to yesterday's enthusiastic demonstration, was supported by a great majority of his former adherents. Over a thousand persons listened to the Rabbi's first independent sermon, and many had to be turned away because there was no room for them in the hall.

"In addition to my religious work," said Rabbi Buchler yesterday afternoon, "I will speak freely on politics. I believe that my people should be good American citizens as well as Jews. The Jews are not well acquainted with politics. Therefore from my pulpit I am going to try to point out to them the moral issues. I will make a special appeal to the young in the hope of teaching them to become able and enlightened men and women."

WHITE SLAVES SUPPORT 1800

This Number in Chicago Alone, Says Investigator.

Chicago, March 1.—Fifteen hundred white men and three hundred negroes live off the earnings of "white slaves" and women of the underworld in Chicago, according to testimony given to-day by a former cadet. The witness, who was listed at "H. R. F.," said his knowledge had been gathered in years of investigation. His history was told to the state commission investigating vice conditions in Chicago and other Illinois cities.

Lieutenant Governor Barrat O'Hara, head of the commission, after hearing testimony which tended to show that many victims of "white slavers" take the first downward step because of low wages, ordered that a list of employers who paid low wages be prepared and subpœnaes issued for their presence before the committee.

MORE TIME FOR COURT BOARD.

The commission in charge of the condemnation of property to be used for the new county courthouse obtained from Justice Lehman yesterday an extension of three months for the completion of their work. Abram I. Elkus, James J. Coogan and Henry Schneider, the commissioners, were appointed on May 24, 1912, and were to have had their work finished on February 28.

In asking extension the commissioners explained that they had to condemn six blocks of property and buildings and pass on sixty-eight separate claims for damages. They have taken proofs of claims of the property owners and will compare them with the proofs of the city.

GEORGE B. HAYNES PROMOTED.

George B. Haynes, who was for years head of the emigration department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and achieved marked success in establishing new towns and opening up to settlement vast areas of Western lands along the line of the Pacific Coast extension, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, has been made general passenger agent of the road. Fred. A. Miller, whom Mr. Haynes succeeds, is now the passenger traffic manager of the system.

WON'T EXTEND 2-CENT POSTAGE.

Washington, March 1.—The Postoffice Department does not deem it practicable to conclude agreements for two-cent letter postage at this time with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands or any other foreign country, according to a memorandum of the department which President Taft forwarded to-day to the House with a message.

DINNER FOR CITY'S EXPERTS.

The City Club will give a dinner at No. 55 West 44th street on Monday evening, March 10, in honor of the men who have rendered expert administrative or technical service to the city for at least five years. The guests of the club will include commissioners, bureaus and division heads and other officials and employes.

OPPOSITION TO BONDS

Stock Exchange Requested Not to List La. Securities.

The Corporation of Foreign Bondholders of London, which is a large holder of an issue of Louisiana securities termed "baby bonds," yesterday requested the New York Stock Exchange to refuse to list a new issue of $11,000,000 4 per cent bonds recently offered by the Louisiana State Treasurer at par. This step was taken because of the alleged failure on the part of that state to meet the maturities of its other debts, and particularly on its "baby bonds." Edward L. Andrews, counsel for the London bondholders, issued a statement, which, in part, says:

"The outstanding debts of Louisiana consist mainly of $11,000,000 of 4 per cent consols, which fall due on January 1, 1914, and of a substantial issue of so-called 'baby bonds,' being of the denomination of $5 each, which are now in default.

"The joint resolution of the Legislature submitting a constitutional amendment provided for an issue of 4 per cent sinking fund bonds, to be sold at not less than par. It also afforded an opportunity for adjudication on the 'baby bonds' by the state courts, with an allotment for payment of such judgments out of a problematical surplus. These legislative provisions were voted down. This rejection leaves a mere remnant of legislation, consisting of the constitutional amendment of 1910, providing for a 4 per cent issue to the amount of the consols, to be sold at not less than par and without any sinking fund. It contains no provision whatsoever for the 'baby bonds.' The above propositions are not acceptable to many of the state bond holders, nor, in the opinion of leading bankers, are they capable of maintaining the credit of the state.

"An important factor affecting the finances of this state," added Mr. Andrews, "consists in the action of New York State officials. Under the decision rendered by the Attorney General of this state, Louisiana is declared to be in default on the 'baby bonds,' and the consols are declared not to be permissible investments for the savings bank funds of this state. Therefore, until this debt is settled, Louisiana stands excluded from an important field of investment, with the attendant financial disadvantages. This unfavorable position is now emphasized by the popular refusal in Louisiana to submit its liability on a defaulted issue of bonds to the decisions of its own courts."

U. S. TREASURY FINANCES.

Washington, March 1.—The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $78,355,186; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $48,975,712; total of general fund, $147,036,683; receipts yesterday, $2,420,966; disbursements, $5,872,958. The surplus this fiscal year is $7,378,609, as against a deficit of $20,569,825 last year. The figures for receipts, disbursements, etc., exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

SUBURBAN TRANSACTIONS.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased for Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott her place adjoining the grounds of the Richmond County Country Club, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, to G. B. Eliot.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. William Cumming Story her country place at Lawrence, Long Island, to Frank I. Worrall, and for W. A. Winant his cottage at Lawrence Beach, Long Island, to Thomas Blagden.

The Duross Company has sold three lots at the southwest corner of Nepperhan avenue and Brook Place, Yonkers, for J. F. Keith to Honora T. Stoyan, and has sold for Clarence A. Sahler sixteen lots at the southwest corner of 16th street and Broadway, Islip, Long Island, to J. F. Burke.

COMMERCIAL LEASES.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, agents, have leased space in the Architects' Building, northeast corner of 40th street and Park avenue, to the Lockwood, Green Company, of Boston; John Laura & Co. and John Hartell.

Charles Buermann & Co. have leased for Weil & Mayer to Jacob Boltan, represented by Roeder & Roeder, the eleven five and six story buildings situated at No. 303 to 315 East 71st street, Nos. 316, 318, 317 and 319 East 70th street for a term of years.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, jr., leased to Benguiat & Keresey the first loft Nos. 657 and 659 Fifth avenue, corner of 52d street, for ten years at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

Leopold Weil and Adolph Meyer have leased the store No. 1363 Broadway to Weber & Heilbroner, the store No. 1365 Broadway to John R. Thompson, of Chicago, and the store at No. 1355 Broadway to Harry Raphael, milliner. All are in the Marlborough Hotel.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased to Louis Gerber the building No. 183 Canal street for a term of years at about $5,000 a year; also the ground floor of No. 27 Cliff street to Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co. and the store and basement No. 44 Fulton street to Ernest Klein & Brother.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased the front half of the third loft at No. 590 Fifth avenue to the Greves & Hodges Company, dealers in precious stones, now located in Maiden Lane.

M. & L. Hess leased the seventh loft in No. 39 East 20th street to Sampson & Sherman, the fifth loft in Nos. 129 and 131 West 22d street to Cohen & Ginsberg, the fourth loft in No. 154 East 23d street to the Hewlett-Robin Company and the first loft in No. 128 to 132 White street to William W. F. Sametz & Co.

The Duross Company leased the store and basement No. 70 Seventh avenue to Julius Richter for a term of years.

Huberth & Huberth leased in the New York American Building offices to the Fiat Automobile Company, of Poughkeepsie; the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, the Standard Roller Bearing Company, of Philadelphia; J. Joseph, H. S. Mabie and Benjamin Eighberg.

The Building Operation Company leased for Samuel Hoffman the store No. 138 West 36th street for a term of four years to Agenore Reati & C. Sesino.

C. F. W. Johanning leased for Abraham King and Emanuel King the store No. 1410 Fifth avenue to R. Sommers and Sidney J. Eisner for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman rented space in the new Aeolian Building to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Charles E. Tappen, G. Talmage, the Conklin Pen Manufacturing Company, J. Tappen and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Samuel H. Martin leased the store and basement No. 1974 Broadway to the Hess-Bright Company, of Delaware; also offices to the Charity Organization Society.

E. A. Turner leased for the Hoe estate the building No. 1364 Broadway to the Orpheum Studio Company, of Chicago; also No. 102 West 28th street to Alexander J. Guttman; No. 117 East 28th street for Mrs. A. J. Brantingham to Miss M. J. Cahoon, and No. 32 East 28th street to Brown & Arrighi.

BANK RESERVES BETTER

Reports Show Marked Improvement Over November.

Washington, March 1.—Reserves of the 7,425 national banks showed a material improvement on February 4, compared with the stringent period of November, but were not as great as in February of last year, according to returns to the Controller of the Currency.

The total resources and liabilities of the banks on February 4 were $11,185,599,286. The conditions of loans, cash and deposits, compared with November 26 last, was as follows:

New England states—Boston, decreases in loans, $741,382; cash, $170,943; deposits, $1,379,745, and in this section, decreases in loans, $5,881,157; cash, $410,561, and deposits, $3,358,088.

Eastern states—New York City, gains in loans, $79,176,091; cash, $46,962,911, and deposits, $117,[illegible]; gains in this section, gains in loans, $72,597,198; cash, $49,416,[illegible]; deposits, $12,342,[illegible].

Southern states—Decrease in loans, $1,943,[illegible]; cash, $798,175; deposits, $6,209,478.

Middle Western states—Chicago, gains in loans, $3,379,147, and in cash $11,678,676, but decrease in deposits, $1,418,576. St. Louis, gains in loans, $1,848,547, decreases in cash, $660,183; deposits, $510,628. All banks in this section, gains in loans, $16,258,487; cash, $19,472,346; deposits, $24,801,381.

Western states—Decreases in loans, $4,021,[illegible]; cash, $35,295, but a gain in deposits of $306,570.

Pacific states—Decrease in loans, $7,872,619; deposits, $311,285; gains in cash, $5,163,579.

REALTY NOTES.

The real estate business of Wright Barclay has been incorporated, with a capital of $50,000. The company will be known as Wright Barclay (Inc.). The officers are Wright Barclay, president; Thomas F. Healy, vice-president, and P. Sebastian Rufner, secretary and treasurer. The offices of the company will be in the Barclay Building, No. 299 Broadway, and No. 423 Fourth avenue. Mr. Barclay will continue to make a specialty of property along the line of Fourth avenue and the adjacent side streets.

Elizabeth T. Wray is the buyer of the northwest corner of Eighth avenue and 146th street and the southeast corner of Madison avenue and 124th street, recently sold through the Duross Company.

Floyd M. Horton is the buyer of the four story flathouse No. 339 West 23d street, reported sold on Friday by Elizabeth C. Murray. The John P. Peel Company negotiated the sale. The same brokers also negotiated the sale of Nos. 503 and 505 West 23d street for Mr. Horton and Mrs. C. W. Hendricks, of Baltimore. E. W. Pfeiffer is the purchaser of the parcels.

Samuel K. Jacobs's recent purchase of the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and 28th street involves a frontage of 94.1 feet on the avenue and 78 feet in the street. Mr. Jacobs contemplates no new improvement of the property.

W. Albert Pease, jr., of Pease & Elliman, has been appointed receiver of the nine story building at No. 431 to 435 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Vasa K. Bracher has been appointed agent for the Beakley Court apartments, at the northwest corner of 108th street and West End avenue.

C. F. W. Johanning has been appointed agent for the apartments at the southeast corner of Tremont and Prospect avenues, The Bronx, recently completed; also for No. 215 West 115th street and No. 2578 Eighth avenue.

The uptown office of Daniel Birdsall & Co. has been removed to No. 509 Fifth avenue, corner of 42d street.

BROOKLYN SALES.

Henry P. Cain sold No. 207 Stuyvesant avenue, a three story flat, for Florence Markham.

The Realty Associates report the sale of three dwellings, No. 890 Eleventh avenue, corner of 49th street, to Katherine Mundy; No. 898 Eleventh avenue, to John B. D'Alessio, and No. [illegible] 50th street, to Edward C. Balcke; No. 330 East 25th street, to Marshall E. Munroe; No. 334 East 25th street, to Nettie R. Thompson, and the plot, 100x50 feet, northwest corner of East 25th street and Avenue D, to the Goell Construction Company for improvement with five two family dwellings. Also Nos. 11, 19, 21, 27, 29 and 31 Clarkson street, respectively, to William R. Hendrick, William B. Andrews, Almosio Alfaro, Richard A. Carey, Annie L. Cary and Joseph N. Dale.

B. J. Sarra sold for William Lieb the plot, 40x100 feet, northeast corner of Fourteenth avenue and 68th street. The property will be improved with a four story flat.

THE COTTON MARKET

Loses Early Steadiness and Closes at a Decline.

In the early part of the short session yesterday there was some steadiness in the cotton market, but realizing for over the week end and heavy selling of July by brokers supposed to be representing uptown interests caused a break, and the close was barely steady at a net decline of 7 to 9 points, the lowest of the day, and 12 to 14 points under the high of the morning. Southern spot markets were unchanged, and the local market held quiet at 12.20c for middling upland, with no sales. Local contract prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Liverpool weekly report follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Sales, all kinds	52,000	47,000	48,000
Sales, Amer	46,000	41,000	[illegible]
Sales, exp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales, spec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forwarded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imports, all kinds	96,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp., Amer	67,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actual exp., all kinds	[illegible]	13,000	27,000
Stock, all kinds	1,414,000	1,420,000	993,000
St'k, Amer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat, all kinds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Af'l, Amer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Liverpool cables: Spot quiet; sales, [illegible] bales; speculation and export, [illegible]; American, [illegible]. Imports, [illegible]. Futures opened quiet at [illegible] points decline and closed [illegible]. [illegible]

New Orleans, March 1.—Though cotton futures prices at one time touched [illegible] points over yesterday's final figures, bearish news induced selling by both sides later in the session and the market was forced down to the lowest levels for the week. At the lowest trading months were [illegible] points under.

Option.	Bid.	Ask.	High.	Low.	Closing.	Closing yesterday.
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CROP MARKETS

Grains Still Show Declines—Coffee Closes Irregular.

Another day of little business and narrow price changes in the wheat market yesterday left prices sagging, the close being at a net loss of ⅛c. Corn was a little steadier in the early part of the session, but liquidation weakened the market, and final figures were ⅜c under those of Friday. Oats, in sympathy with wheat and corn, were quiet and easy, losing ⅛c on the day's business.

An appearance of steadiness was evident at the opening of the coffee market, due to the fact that foreign markets had not fully responded to the soft spot on Friday, but there was little demand, and it required only a moderate selling pressure to send prices down to a net loss of 6 to 9 points at the close.

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

New York, March 1, 1913. [illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

CASH QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New York, March 1, 1913.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Business was small, but prices were narrow [illegible]

NEW YORK PRICES. [illegible]

BONDED WHEAT. [illegible]

INTERIOR RECEIPTS. [illegible]

SEABOARD CLEARANCES. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

COTTONSEED OIL—[illegible]

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible] business in withdrawals, and prices unchanged on basis of 4.25@4.30c for fine granulated. In London beet sugar was ¼d lower, with March at 9s 9½d, April at 9s 10½d and May at 10s. Raw here was firm, with centrifugal at 3.54c, muscovado at 3.04c and molasses at 2.79c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, March 1, 1913.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts, 258 bags beans. Rather a firm holding of choice state marrow beans, but other white varieties are no more than steady. Red kidney and lima in buyers' favor. Scotch peas weak. BEANS, marrow, choice, 100 lb, $5 25; medium, $4 05@$4 10; pea, $4 05@$4 10; imported, pea, $3 95@$4 05; red kidney, $4 35@$4 40; white kidney, $5 70@$5 75; yellow eye, choice, $4 15@$4 20; black, $4 90@$5; lima, California, $6 10@$6 15; PEAS, Scotch, $3 40@$3 45; green, imported, $2 75@$3 40.

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,998 pkgs. While trade was quiet, there was a confident holding of nearly all grades. The closer clearing of underpriced goods is narrowing the range of quotations. Process stronger. Factory and packing stock doing better. Creamery extras, 36c; firsts, 33½@35c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds, 30@31c; held extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30½@31½c; thirds, 29@30c; state dairy, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 28@32c; common to fair, 23@27c; process extras, 26@27c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory, held, 22@23c; current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 16@19c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 1,505 boxes. Market closing quiet but steady on higher grades of whole milk cheese. There is a fair offering of Wisconsins, which are not selling as readily as states, most buyers preferring softer made goods. High grade skims steady. Low grades quiet. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17½@18c; colored, average, fancy, 17@17¼c; white, 16¾@17c; lower grades, 14@16c; winter, specials, 16½@17c; average run, 15½@16c; Daisies, held, best, 17¼@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, fancy, 16½@17c; flats, 17@17¼c; Daisies, fancy, 17¼@17½c; state skims, held, specials, 13@14c; fair to choice, 10@12c; winter made, specials, 11½@12c; skims, winter made, choice, 9@11c; poor to fair, 5@8c; state, full skims and badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS—Receipts, 8,871 cases. The reserve stock has been greatly reduced, and with continued light receipts there is some shortage of strictly prime fresh stock, under which prices are showing a further sharp advance, market closing firm. There are some offers of stock to arrive next week for lower prices, but cold weather in many Western sections is again making the outlook uncertain. Nearby eggs firm. Storage eggs, strictly fine quality, in small supply and held firmer, though demand not active, and few goods offering for which our top quotation can be realized. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 24@25c; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds, 20@21c; dirties, 18@20c; checks, good to prime, 16@18c; under grade, 10@15c; refrigerator, firsts, 17@17½c; seconds, 15½@16½c; thirds and poorer, 8@15c; duck, Baltimore, 37@38c; Virginia, 32@36c; Western and prime Southern, 32@35c; Far Southern, 30@32c; nearby, hennery whites, good to large, new laid, 30@31c; selected, defective, 25@29c; Western, gathered, 25@28c; nearby, hennery browns, 25c; gathered and mixed, 23@24c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Continued quiet market on spot for evaporated apples. Upstate market, prompt shipment, quiet at 6½@6¾c, exceptionally 5¾c for prime, f. o. b.; futures dull at 6¾@6½c for October-November prime, f. o. b. Upstate chops, prompt, $1 30@$1 35 per 100 lb for prime in bbls, f. o. b.; waste, prompt, about steady at 90c, loose, same terms. Apricots, prunes and peaches quiet but steady.

HAY AND STRAW—Market well supplied with all descriptions of timothy, except No. 1, but there is about enough of this grade offering to supply demand within range quoted. Rye straw a little more plenty, but steady. HAY, large baled, per ton, timothy, No. 1, $20 50@$21; standard, $19@$20; No. 2 to No. 3, $15@$18 50; light clover mixed, $18@$18 50; No. 1 mixed, $17@$18; heavy mixed, $17@$18; No. 1 clover, $17@$18; STRAW, rye, $20. (Small baled hay 2½@5c less than large.)

HOPS—Practically nothing accomplished for the day, and no change in tone or price.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples, 4971 packages. Apples in heavy supply and weak, though held at former prices. Pears steady. Cranberries dull and weak. Strawberries selling fairly, though many in poor condition. Oranges and grapefruit selling well, with some fancy above quotations. Pineapples steady. APPLES, Northern Spy and Spitzenberg, $2 50@$3 50; Gano, $2 50@$2 75; Hubbardson and Ben Davis, $1 75@$2 50; Bellefleur, $1 75@$2 75; King, $2@$3 25; Winesap, $2 50@$4; Baldwin and Greening, $2@$3; York Imperial, $2 50@$3; Russet, $1 25@$1 50; Far Western, box, 75c@$2; PEARS, Kieffer, bbl, $2@$3; basket, 50c@$1 50; CRANBERRIES, Cape Cod, late, bbl, $8@$10; crate, $2 25; Early Black, bbl, $6@$8 50; crate, $2@$2 15; Long Island, late, bbl, $8@$9 50; Jersey, $6 50@$9 50; crate, $2@$2 25; STRAWBERRIES, Florida, refrigerator, chests, prime, quart, 22@28c; soft and poor, 10@20c; open crates, prime, 10@20c; soft, per crate, 75c@$2; KUMQUATS, quart, 6@10c; TANGERINES, strap, $1 50@$3 25; KINGS, strap, $3@$5; ORANGES, California, box, [illegible]@$3 75; Porto Rico, $1@$2 15; Florida, 75c@$3 25; GRAPEFRUIT, Florida, $1@$3; Porto Rico, $1@$3; Cuban, $1 50@$3; PINEAPPLES, red Spanish, Porto Rico, crate, $1 60@$3 50; Cuban, $1 50@$2 75; Florida, $1 75@$2 75.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Only 1 car by freight unloaded, but 19 cars carried on tracks by receivers. Trading moderate, at unchanged prices. FOWLS, lb, 15½c; CHICKENS, 15c; STAGS, 12c; ROOSTERS, old, 10c; TURKEYS, mixed, 21c; DUCKS, 20c; GEESE, 14c; GUINEA FOWLS, pair, 65c; PIGEONS, pair, 30c. DRESSED—Receipts, 2,691 pkgs. Trading quiet. Fowls a little weaker the last day or two, but nothing to warrant change in quotations for fancy grades. Old roosters steady. Few fresh killed turkeys arriving; generally of undesirable quality. Squabs plenty and easier. Frozen poultry had some attention, but supplies are fairly plenty. Fresh killed TURKEYS, dry packed, Western, dry picked, hens, selected, 24c; selected, mixed, 23½c; bbls, selected, young toms, 23@23½c; Tennessee and Kentucky, prime, 22@23c; poor, 14@18c; old toms, 21c; CHICKENS, roasters, 12 to box, milk fed, coarse, 16@18c; corn fed, coarse, 15@16c; bbls, nearby, squab broilers, pair, 80@90c; fancy, lb, 30@35c; Philadelphia, fancy roasting, 23@24c; fair to good, 18@20c; Pennsylvania, fancy broilers, 25@30c; roasting, 18@20c; average, 15@16c; Western, large, coarse, 14@15c; CAPONS, 8 lb and over, 26@28c; 6 to 7 lb, 23@24c; small and slips, 20@21c; Ohio, selected, 7½ lb and over, 23@24c; 6 to 7 lb, 21@22c; small and slips, 18@20c; other Western, selected, 7½ lb and over, 22@23c; 6 to 7 lb, 20@21c; small and slips, 18@19c; FOWLS, dry packed, Western, dry picked, 12 to box, large, 17c; 36 to 42 lb, 16c; under 36 lb, 15c; bbls, 4 lb and over, average, 17c; 3½ lb and under, 15½@16c; Southern and Southwestern, average, 16½c; Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 17c; other Western, 16½c; small and poor, 14½@15c; old cocks, lb, 13½c; SQUABS, prime, white, dozen, $2 25@$6; dark, $1 75; culls, 50@60c. Frozen—TURKEYS, young toms, No. 1, 24@24½c; medium, 22c; young hens, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 15@18c; old hens and toms, 22c; Texas, No. 1, 22c; other grades, 15@18c; CHICKENS, broilers, milk fed, fancy, 24 lb and under, 28c; 25 to 30 lb, 23@25c; corn fed, fancy, 24 lb and under, 24@25c; 25 to 30 lb, 21@22c; roasters, milk fed, fancy, large, 21@22c; 4 lb, 20@21c; second grade, 18c; corn fed, fancy, large, 19@20c; 4 lb, 19c; second grade, 17c; fryers, milk fed, fancy, 19c; second grade, 17c; corn fed, fancy, 17@18c; second grade, 15c; FOWLS, dry picked, No. 1, 60 lb and over to dozen, 16½@17c; 48 to 65 lb, 17c; 36 to 42 lb, 15½@16c; under 36 lb, 14½@15c; No. 2, 12@13c; old cocks, 12½c; DUCKS, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15@18c; GEESE, No. 1, fancy, 17@18c; average, 15½c; No. 2, 11@12c. Frozen, scalded, box packed—Fancy roasters, large, 18@19c; 4 lb, 18c; fryers, 16@17c; fancy broilers, small, 23@24c; average, 18@20c; FOWLS, 4 lb and over, 17c; average, 15@16c.

GAME—Cottontail rabbits in light supply, but quality irregular and top quotation extreme. Jack rabbits dull and weak. RABBITS, cottontail, undrawn, pair, 30@35c; drawn, pair, 20@25c; jacks, pair, 65@75c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Receipts, 1202 bbls potatoes and 4,220 pkgs onions. Potatoes plenty, dull and weak. Brussels sprouts lower. Beans more plenty and lower. Beets and carrots easier. California cauliflowers lower. Celery steady. Chicory and escarole higher. Eggplants and peppers dull. Kale and spinach poor and lower. Lettuce in excessive supply and lower. Onions dull and weak. POTATOES, Bermuda, new, No. 1, bbl, $5@$5 50; No. 2, $4@$4 50; Florida, new, No. 1, bbl, $3 75@$4; No. 2, $2@$3; Virginia, late crop, bbl, $1 75@$2; Maine, bag, $1 90@$2; bulk, 180 lb, $2@$2 12; Long Island, bbl or bag, $2 50@$2 75; state, in bulk, $1 87@$2; bag, $1 85@$1 90; Western, bag, $1 75@$1 90; bulk, $1 75@$2; SWEET POTATOES, Jersey, basket, 85c@$1 50; ONIONS, state and Western, white pickle, crate, $2@$2 25; 100 lb bag, 50c@$1; crate, 50c@$1 25; yellow, 100 lb bag, 50@75c; red, 50@65c; Orange County, yellow, 25@75c; red, 25@65c; Connecticut white, bbl, $4@$5; yellow, bag, 50@75c; Cuban, new, crate, $2 70; ASPARAGUS, South Carolina, extra, dozen bunches, $7@$10; prime, $5@$5 50; culls, $3@$3 50; ARTICHOKES, California, drum, $8@$12; potato, bbl, $1 50@$2 50; ANISE, New Orleans, bbl, $2@$3; Florida, basket or crate, $1@$1 50; BRUSSELS SPROUTS, California, drum, $6@$10; Long Island, quart, 5@15c; BEANS, Florida, wax, basket, $1 50@$3 50; green, $1 50@$4; BEETS, South Carolina, 100 bunches, $3@$3; New Orleans, bbl, $2@$2 50; Bermuda, crate, 60@75c; old, bbl or bag, $1@$1 25; CARROTS, Bermuda, crate, 75c@$1; South Carolina, 100 bunches, $1@$1 50; New Orleans, bbl, $2@$2 50; old, bag, 75c@$1 50; CUCUMBERS, basket, $2 50@$3 50; CABBAGE, Florida, new, basket, 40@65c; Danish, ton, $7@$9; red, $13@$16; CAULIFLOWERS, California, crate, $1 75@$2; half crate, 50c@$1; French, crate, $1@$1 75; Florida, basket or crate, $1@$1 50; CELERY, per 12-inch case, $2@$3; 10-inch case, $1 75@$2 50; 8-inch case, $1 50@$2 25; California, case, $3 50@$4 50; California, standard case, $2 50@$4 50; state, $1@$4; Bermuda, California case, $3@$4; onion crate, $3@$4; CELERY KNOBS, per 100 bunches, $4@$5; CHICORY, New Orleans, bbl, $1 50@$3; Florida, basket, $1 50@$2; ESCAROLE, New Orleans, bbl, $2@$4; Florida, basket, $1 50@$2; EGGPLANTS, Florida, box, $1 25@$2; Cuban, $1@$2; ENDIVE, French, lb, 15@16c; HORSERADISH, 100 lb, $3@$4 50; KALE, bbl, 25@50c; KOHLRABI, New Orleans, 100 bunches, $3@$4; Florida, basket or crate, $1@$1 50; LETTUCE, Florida, basket, 60c@$1 50; crate, 60c@$1; South Carolina, 50c@$1; LIMA BEANS, Florida, crate or basket, $2@$4; Cuban, crate, $1@$3; Bermuda, half box, $2@$3; LEEKS, 100 bunches, $1@$2; OKRA, Florida, carrier, $2@$2 75; Cuban, $1@$3; PEAS, Florida, small basket, $2@$4; large, $3@$5 50; Bermuda, half box, $2@$4; PEPPERS, Florida, carrier, 75c@$1 12; 9-till box, $1@$1 62; Cuban, carrier, 75c@$1; large crate, $1@$1 50; PARSNIPS, bbl, 75c@$1; PARSLEY, New Orleans, curly, bbl, $1@$2; plain, $1 50@$3; Bermuda, crate, 75@90c; Florida, basket, 75c; RADISHES, basket, 75c@$1; ROMAINE, Florida, basket, $1@$1 75; New Orleans, bbl, $1@$2; Bermuda, crate, $1@$1 25; SPINACH, bbl, 50c@$1 25; SHALLOTS, bbl, $2@$3 50; SQUASH, old, bbl, $1 50@$2; Cuban, new, white, box, $2@$2 75; Florida, $2@$2 75; basket, $1 75@$2 25; TURNIPS, rutabaga, bbl or bag, 35@75c; TOMATOES, Florida, carrier, $1@$2; Cuban, $1@$1 25.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

New York, March 1, 1913.

BEEVES—Receipts, 1,323 head; none on sale. Feeling nominally steady. Dressed beef unchanged at 10@13c per pound for native sides; Texas beef 9@10½c. No exports.

CALVES—Receipts, 102 head; none on sale. Feeling nominally weak. Dressed calves unchanged; city dressed veals, 15@18c per pound; country dressed do, 11½@16c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, [illegible] head; none on sale. Feeling steady. Dressed mutton in moderate demand at 9@11c per pound; dressed lambs slow at 12@14½c; "hog dressed" do, 15@15½c; country dressed hothouse lambs, $6@$8 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,893 head; none on sale. Feeling nominally unchanged. Country dressed hogs steady at 9@12½c per lb.

Sales (late yesterday)—Kerns Commission Company: 38 Pennsylvania hogs, 157 lb, $9 10 per 100 lb; 3 roughs, 307 lb, $7 75.

Chicago, March 1.—HOGS—Weak; receipts 14,000; light, $8 25@$8 50; mixed, $8 20@$8 50; heavy, $8 05@$8 45; rough, $8 05@$8 20; pigs, $6 50@$8 25; bulk of sales, [illegible]@$8 45. CATTLE—Slow; receipts, 300; beeves, $6 85@$9; Texas steers, $5 20@[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $6 15@$8 10; cows and heifers, $3 25@$7 50; calves, $7@$10 50. SHEEP—Steady; receipts, 1,500; native, [illegible]@$6 85; yearlings, $6 75@$7 90; native lambs, $7 40@$8 65.

Kansas City, March 1.—CATTLE—Steady; receipts, 700, including 200 Southerns; native steers, $7 50@$9; Southern steers, [illegible]@$8; Southern cows and heifers, $4 25@$7; bulls, $5 25@$7; calves, $6 50@$10. HOGS—Lower; receipts, 500; bulk, $8 15@[illegible]; heavy, $8 10@$8 15; packers and butchers, $8 15@$8 25; light, $8 20@$8 30; pigs, [illegible]@$7 50. SHEEP—Strong; muttons, $4 75@$6 40; Colorado lambs, $7 90@$8 35; range wethers and yearlings, $5 50@$5 70; range ewes, $4@$6.

Cincinnati, March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 52; steady; steers, $5@$8 15; heifers, $4 50@$7 40; cows, $2 75@$6 25; calves strong, $5@$11. HOGS—Receipts, 2,128; slow; packers, $8 70@$8 80; common sows, $6@$8 35; pigs and lights, $6@$8 65; stags, $4 75@[illegible]. SHEEP—Receipts, 261; steady; $2 50@$5 25; lambs steady, $5 50@$9 25.

East Buffalo, March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 180; steady. VEALS—Receipts, 75; active and steady at $4@$12. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; active and steady; heavy, [illegible]@$8 85; mixed, $8 85@$8 90; Yorkers and pigs, $8 90@$9; roughs, $7 90@$8 10; stags, $6@$7; dairies, $8 75@$8 90. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400; sheep active and steady; lambs slow, 5c lower, at $6@$9 10.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 650; supply small, quality common, demand light and prices steady; sales unimportant. HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; somewhat slow at declines of 5@10c; choice medium to heavy weights, $8 55@$8 65; bulk of sales, $8 30@$8 55; packers, $8 20@$8 50; best lights, $8 25@$8 55; pigs, $7 25@$8 10. SHEEP—None received; good sheep and lambs in demand at firm prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Liverpool, March 1.—Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour, 12,000 sacks; wheat, 507,000 centals; corn, 536,000 centals; bacon, [illegible] boxes; hams, 2,000 boxes; shoulders, 1,900 boxes; butter, 2,400 cwts; cheese, [illegible] boxes; lard, 3,700 tierces of prime Western steam and 900 tons of other kinds.